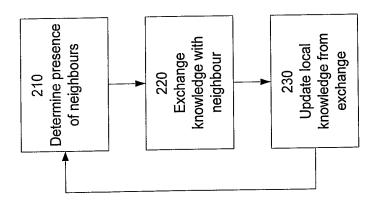
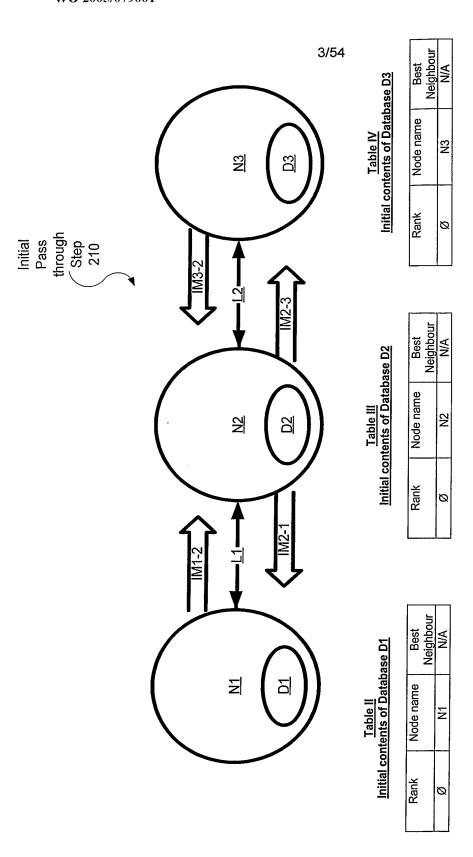
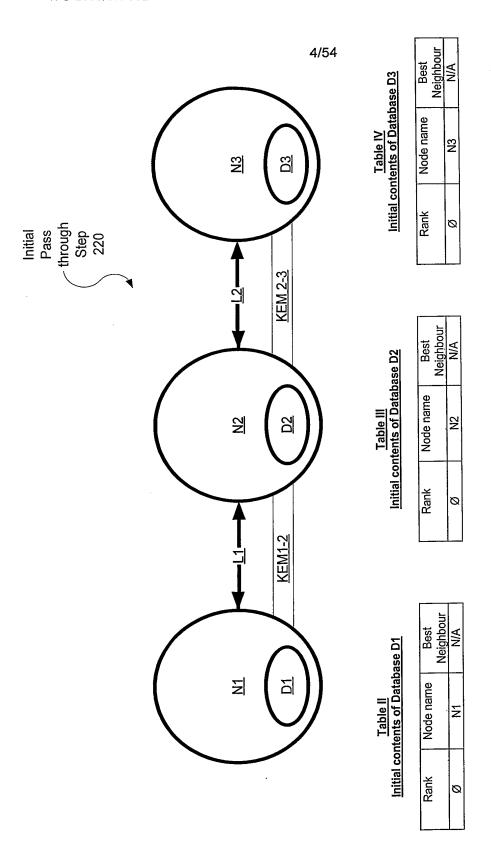
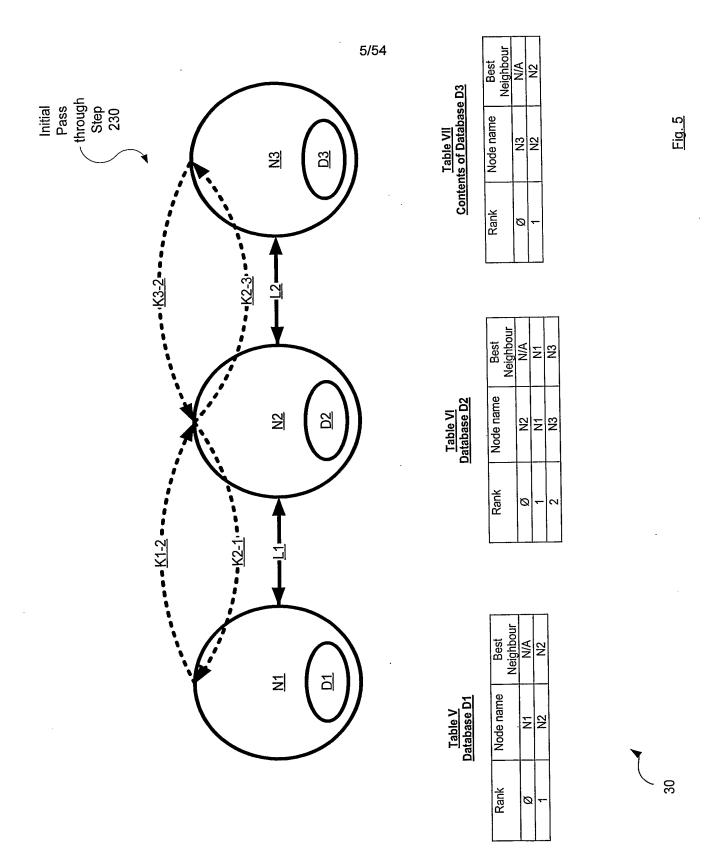
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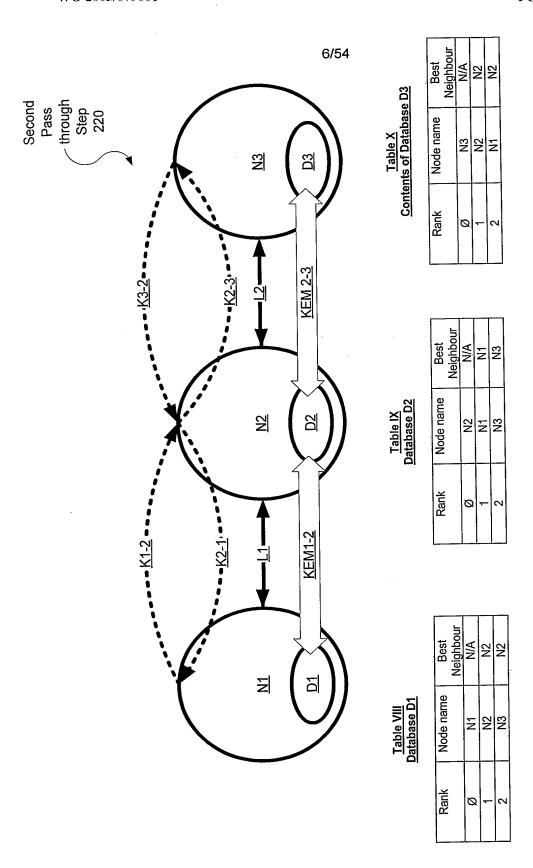




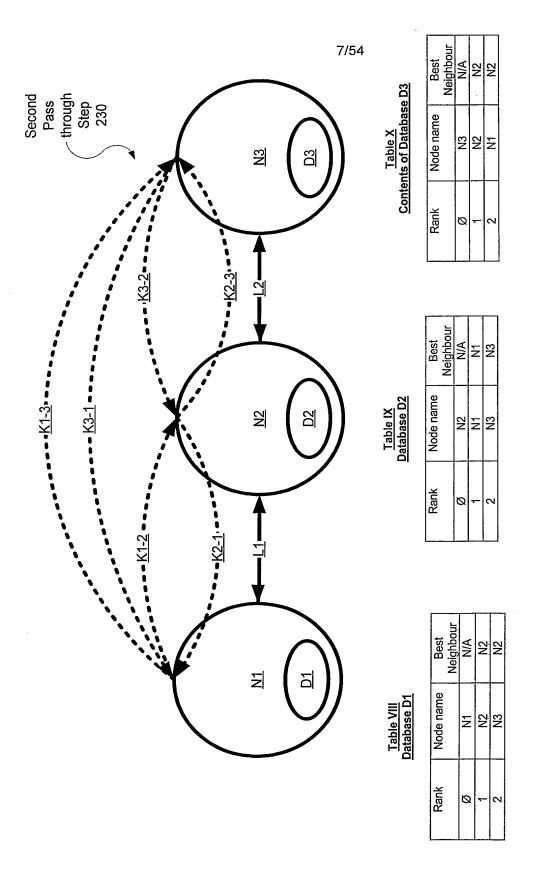


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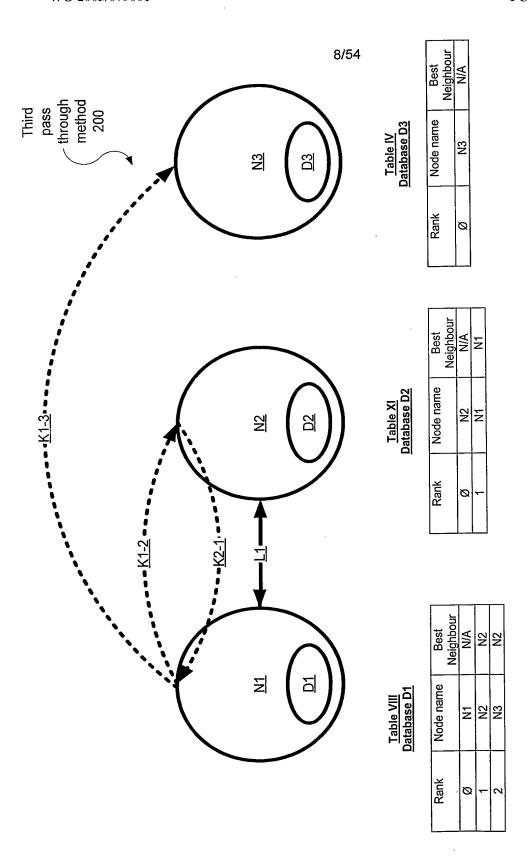


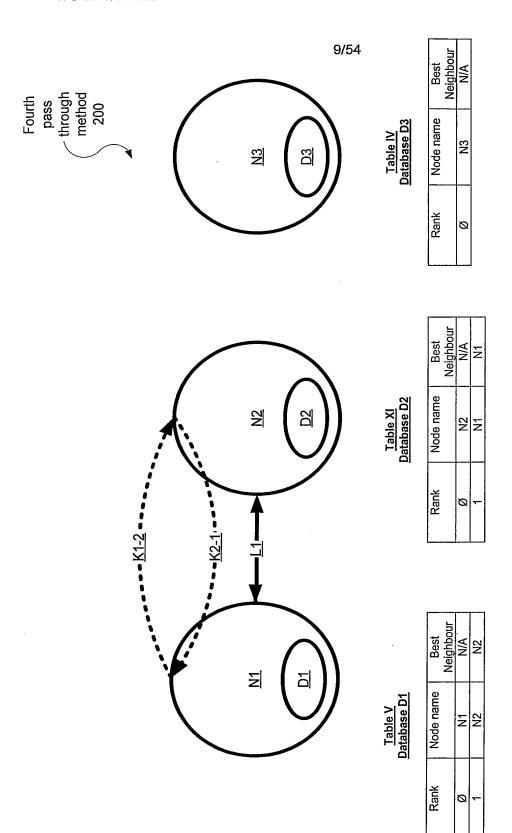


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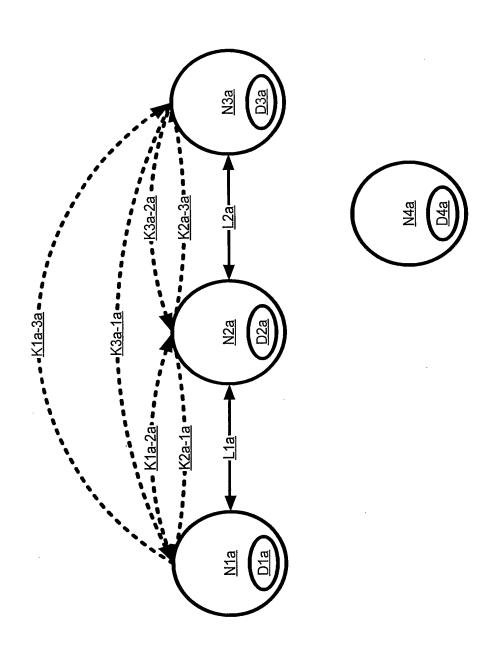


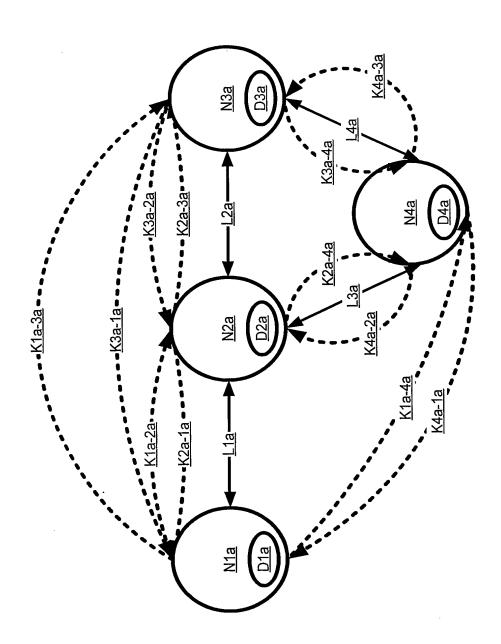
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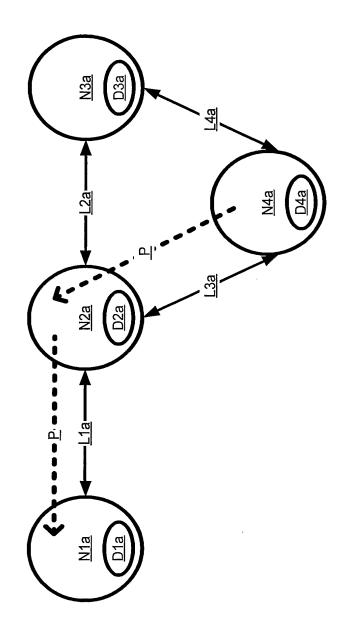




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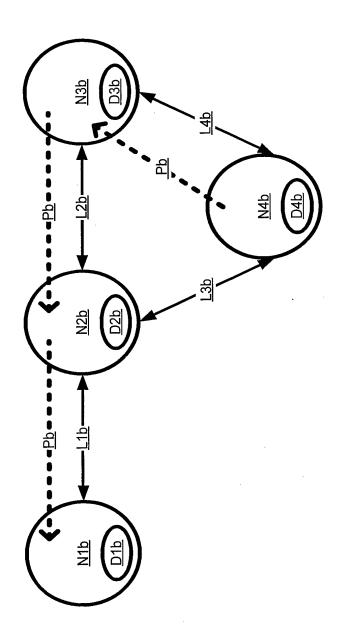






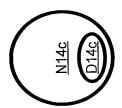


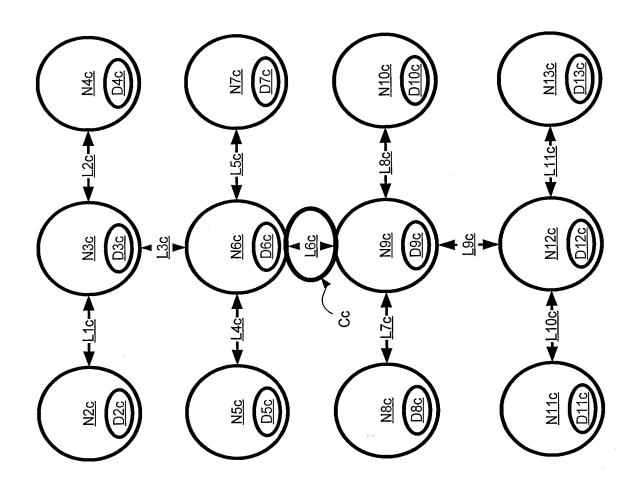


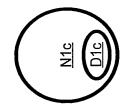


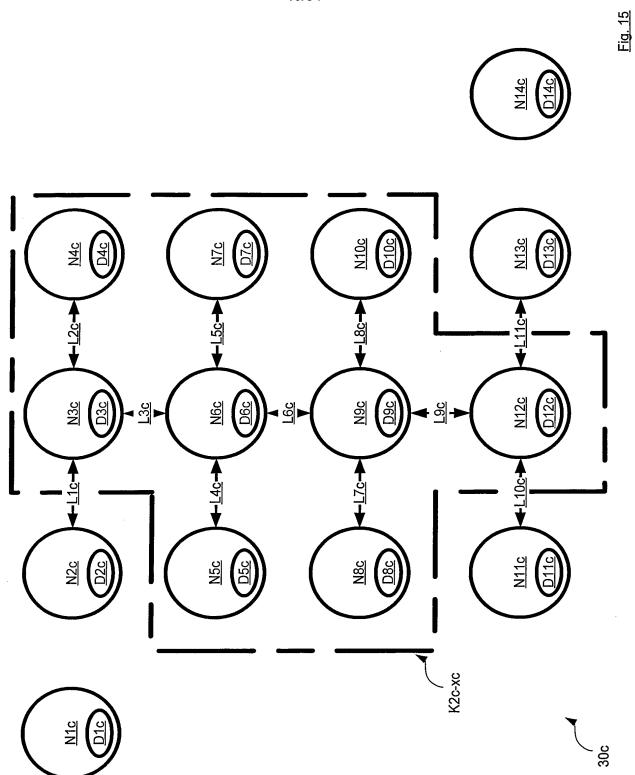
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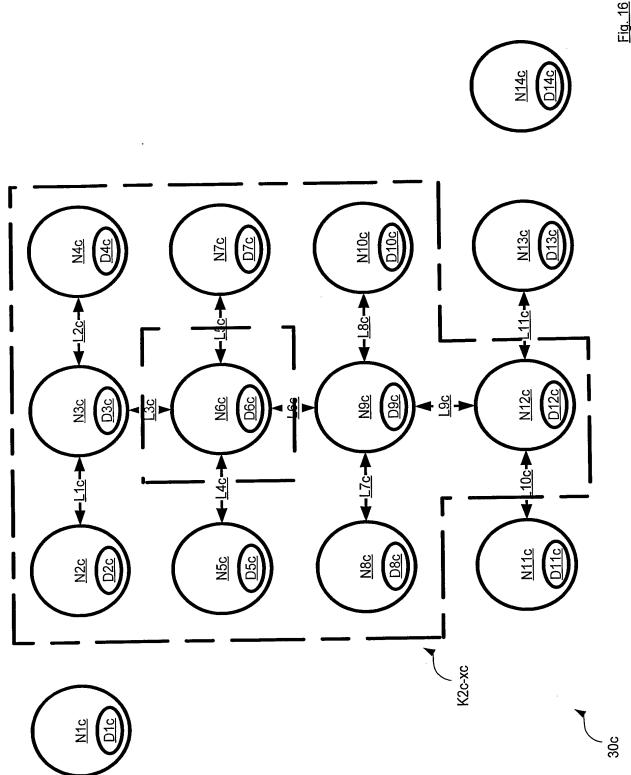


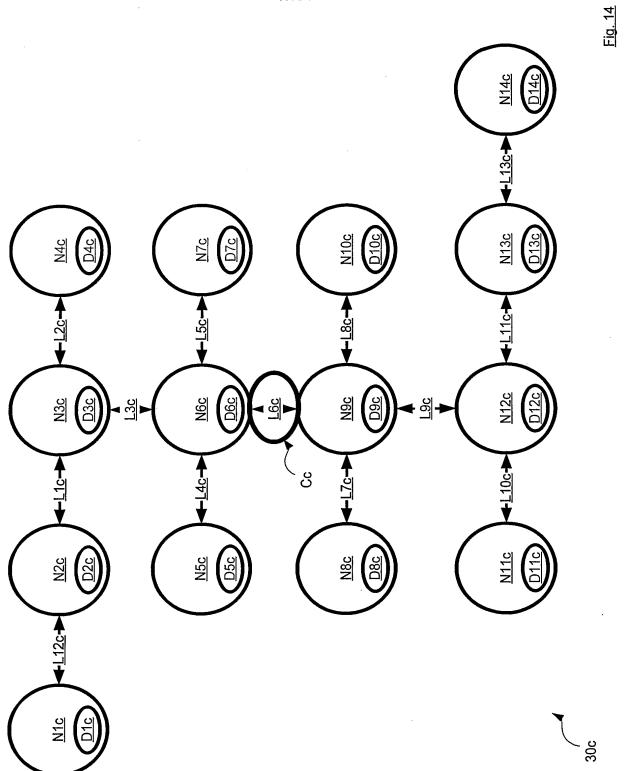




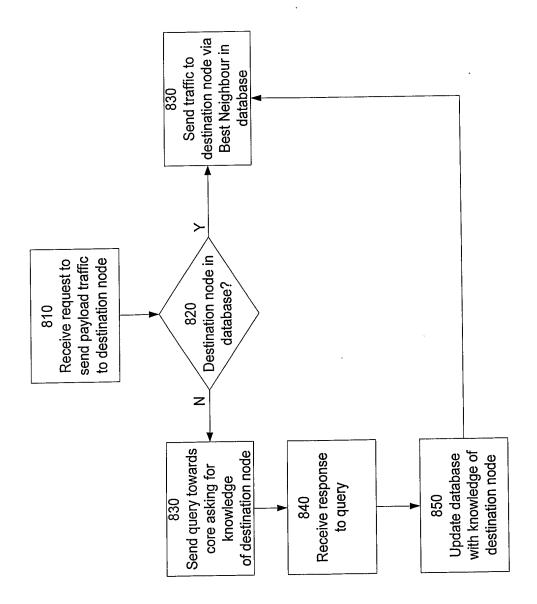


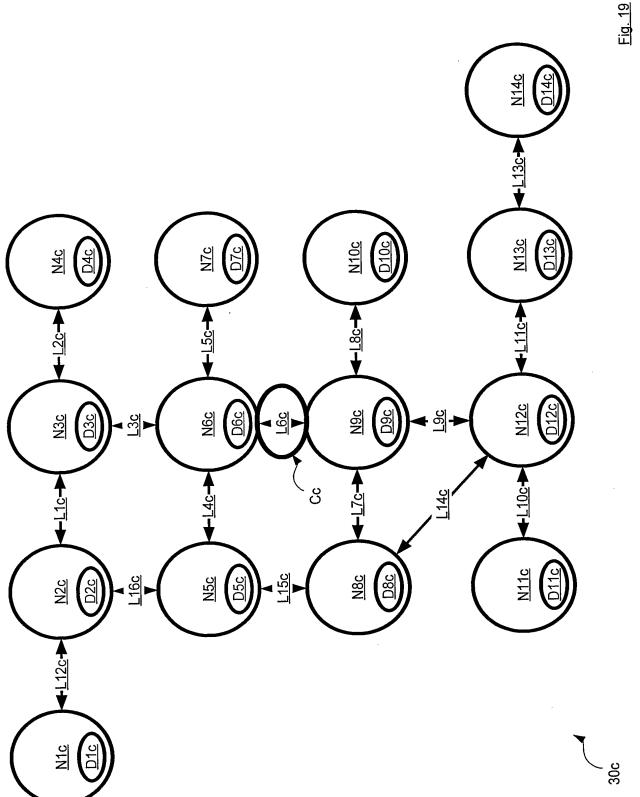


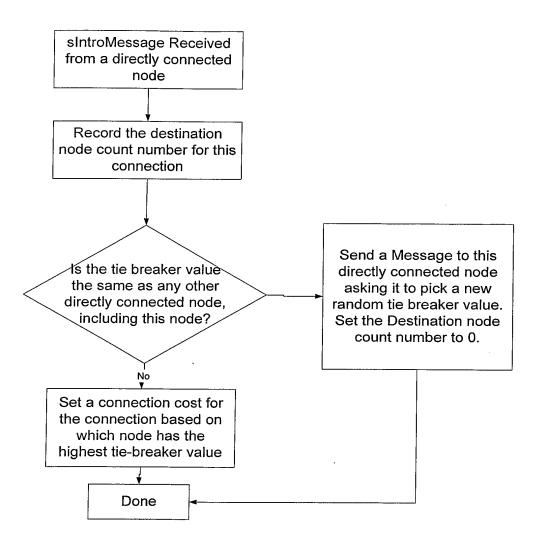


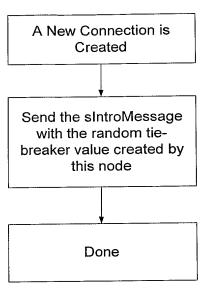


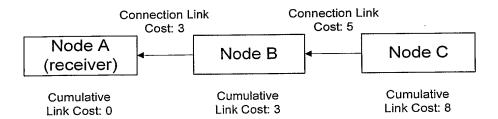




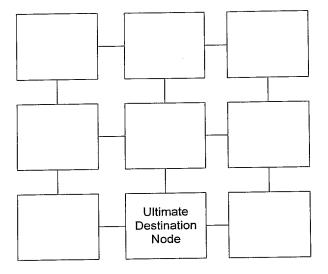






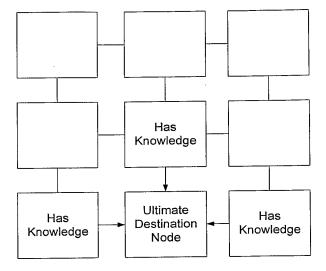


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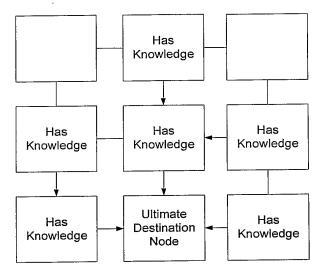
The ultimate destination node is connected to several nodes in the network and prepares to send an initial destination node update to its directly connected neighbor nodes.

Fig 23



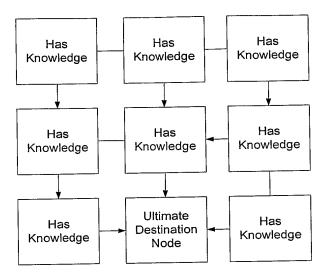
As destination node knowledge spreads, each node that gets told of the destination node selects the node that told it as the 'target node' for messages routed to that destination node.

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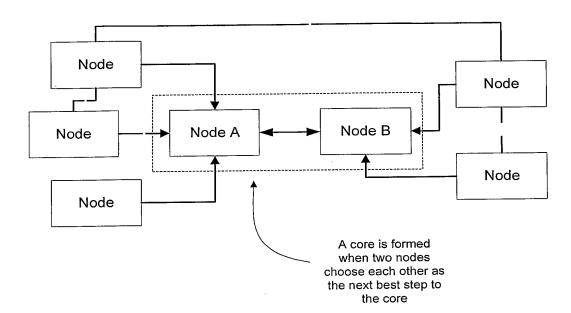
Knowledge of the destination node continues to spread, with each node that is told about the destination node choosing the node that told it. If another node provided it with a better hop cost later, the node would choose the directly connected node with the better hop cost.

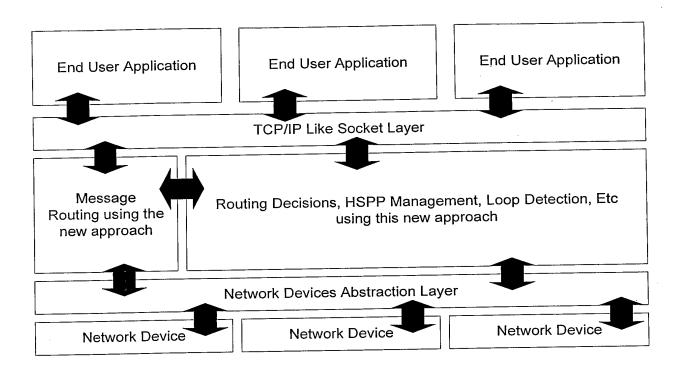
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In this step all nodes in the network are aware of the destination node and have a 'target node' that they can send messages that are destined for the destination node.

- Indicates which directly connected node has been chosen as the next step to the core
- A connection between two nodes





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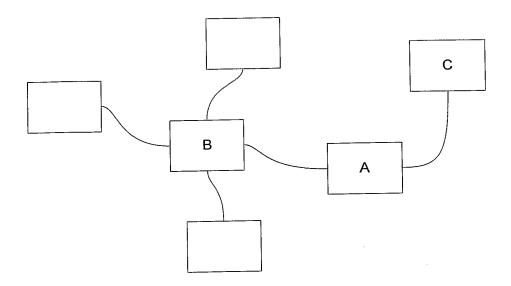


Fig 29

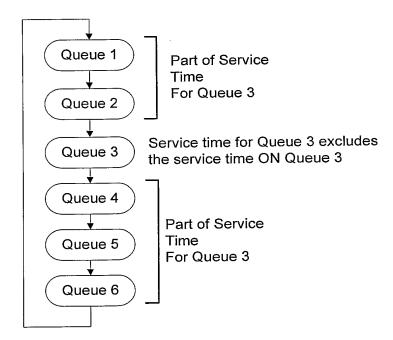
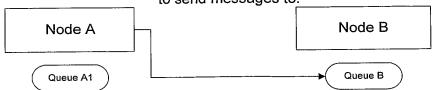
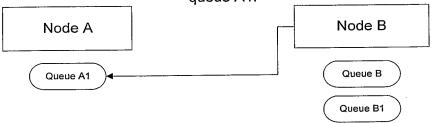


Fig 30

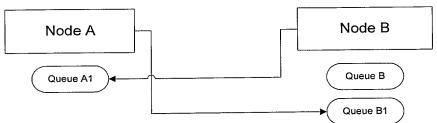
Step 1 – Node A creates queue A1 and asks node B For a queue to send messages to.



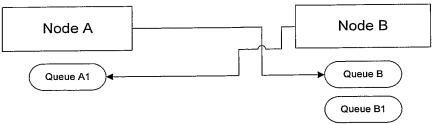
Step 2 – Node B creates queue B1 and tells node A about it using queue A1.

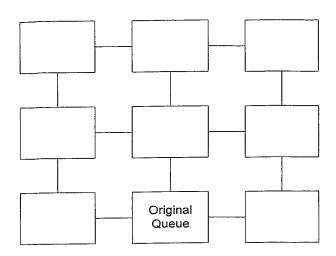


Step 3 – Node A sends a messages to queue B1 and node B sends ACK's to node A1.

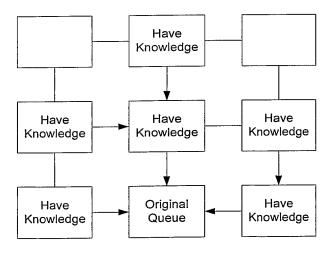


Step 4 – Node A sends a messages to queue B confirming a connection to queue B1

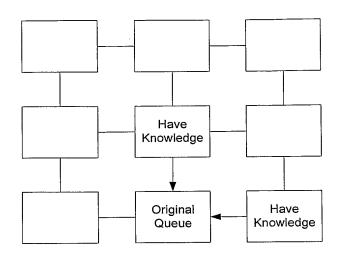




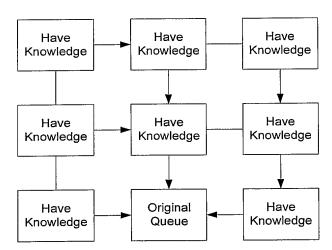
Step 1 – an EUS has created a Queue, and only the node that contains the EUS knows of the queue.



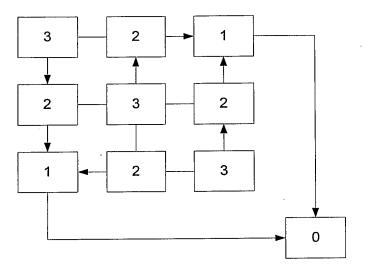
Step 3 – Knowledge continues to spread

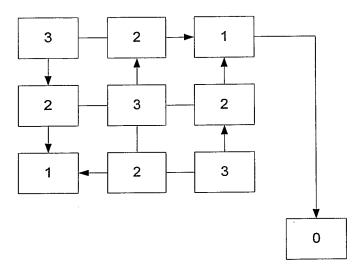


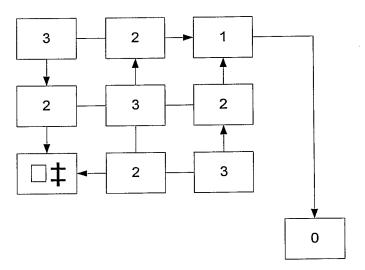
Step 2 – Next iteration, two directly connected nodes now know of the queue. The arrows represent chosen destinations.



Step 4 – The whole network now has knowledge of the queue and there are no loops.







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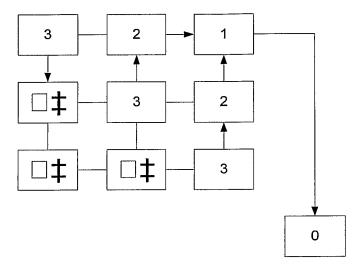
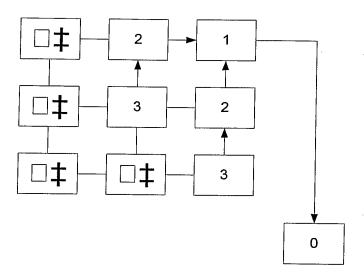
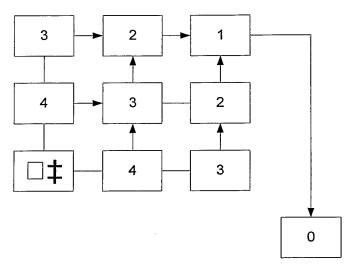


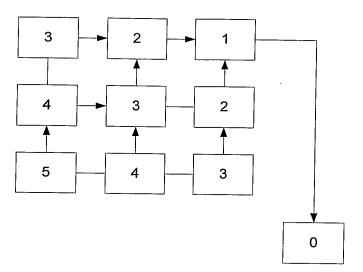
Fig 36

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Incoming Latency Update

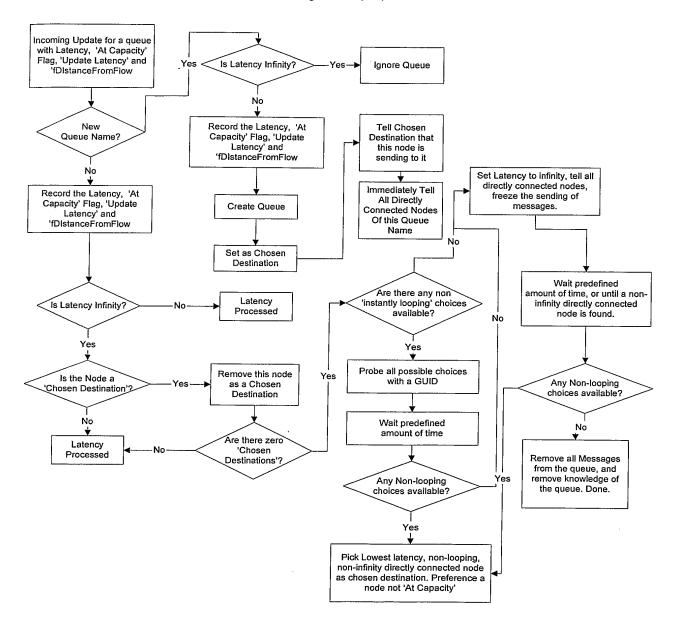
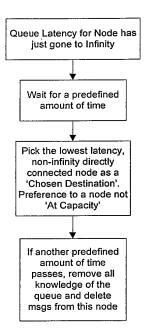


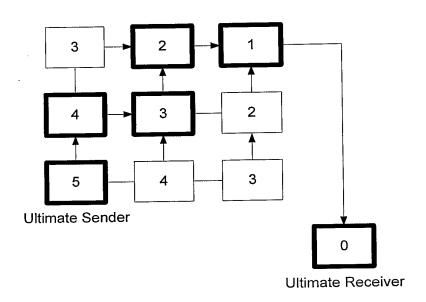
Fig 40

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Latency At Infinity



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The nodes with the thick outlines constitute the data path

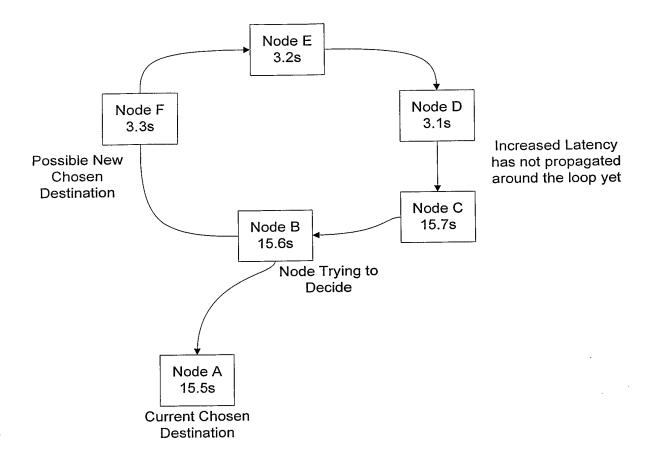
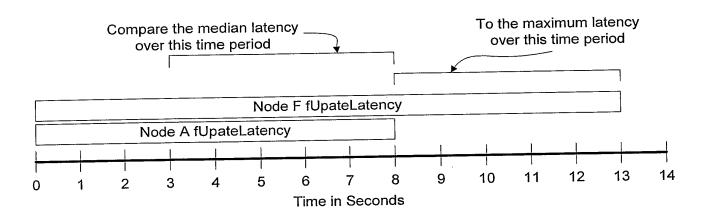


Fig 43



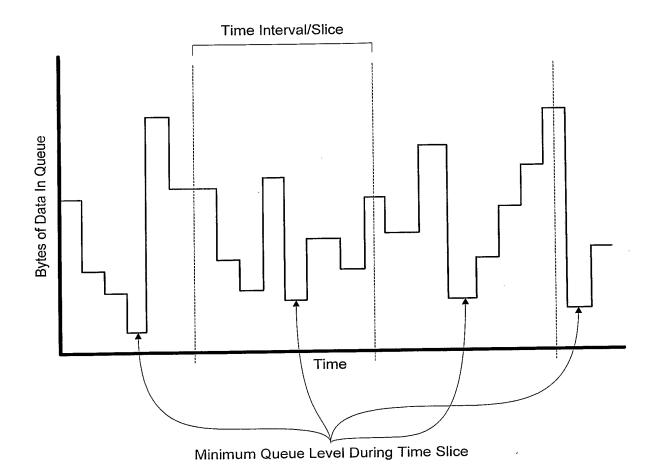


Fig 45

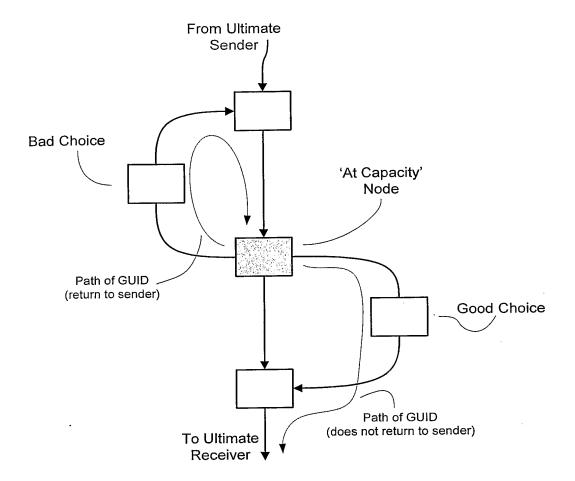


Fig 46

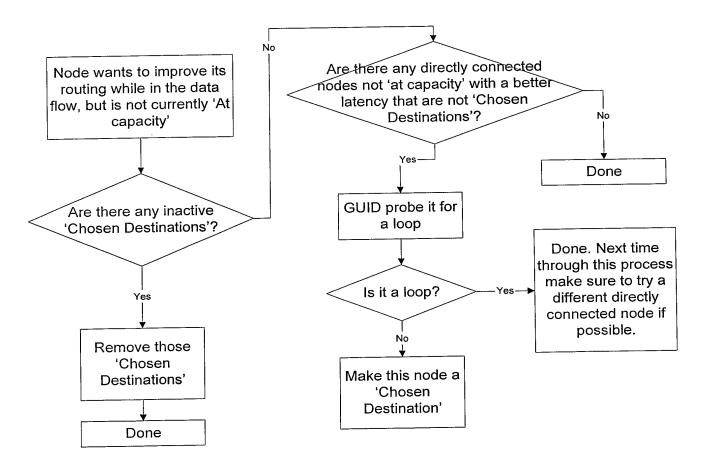
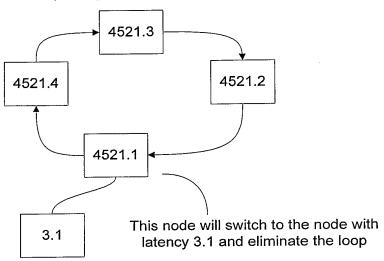
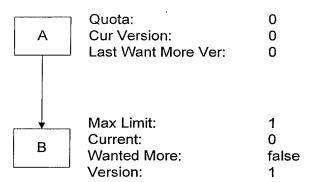


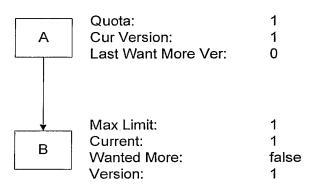
Fig 47

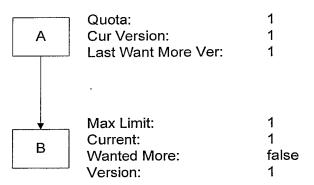
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The latencies of these nodes are spiraling upwards because of the loop. fUpdateLatency will also be spiraling up.

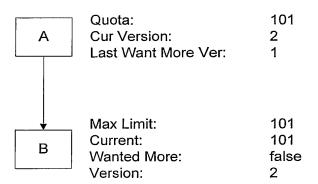




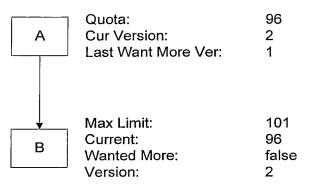




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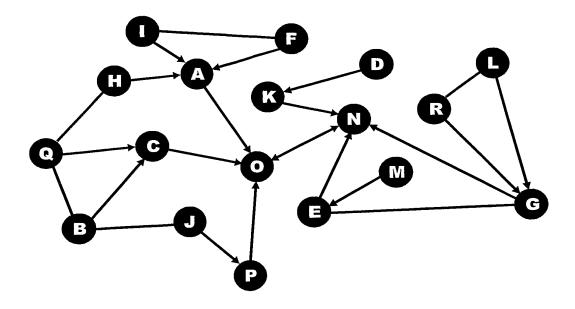


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A network of nodes connected by links. An arrow indicates a nodes choice for its next best step to the core. A line with two arrows indicates two nodes have chosen each other as their next best step to the core.



This is the identical network that has been rearranged to better show the hierarchy that is formed by having each node pick its next best step to the core. The two nodes at the top of the hierarchy form the core.

